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11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 PRISCILLA GARCIA, CHINYERE HARRIS,
14 WILLIAM EISMAN and NOEMI GERENA, on
15 behalf of themselves, and all others similarly
16 situated, and the general public,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 v.

19 CROWN LABORATORIES, INC. and DOES 1
20 to 50, Inclusive,

21 Defendants.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

**CONSUMER FRAUD, BREACH OF
EXPRESS & IMPLIED WARRANTIES,
AND UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiffs, PRISCILLA GARCIA, CHINYERE HARRIS, WILLIAM WISMAN and NOEMI
 2 GERENA, on behalf of themselves, the proposed National Class, and State Subclasses (defined
 3 below), and the public, brings this Class Action Complaint (“Class Action”) against Crown
 4 Laboratories, Inc. (“Defendant”), alleging the following upon Plaintiffs’ personal knowledge, or
 5 where Plaintiffs lack personal knowledge, upon information and belief, including the investigation of
 6 counsel.

7 I. INTRODUCTION

8 1. This is a consumer fraud Class Action to redress the economic harms caused by
 9 Defendant’s sale of benzoyl peroxide acne treatment drug products (“BPO Products” or “Products”)
 10 without warning consumers the BPO Products contained unsafe levels of the potent human carcinogen
 11 benzene, and that the BPO Products were at risk of degrading further into benzene under normal use,
 12 handling, and storage conditions.

13 2. The BPO Products are “drugs” used to treat acne vulgaris (“acne”), formulated with a
 14 chemical called benzoyl peroxide (“BPO”), along with other inactive ingredients, to make acne
 15 treatment creams, washes, scrubs, and bars. Before being sold to the public, the Products must be
 16 made in conformity with current good manufacturing practices and must conform to quality, safety,
 17 and purity specifications. Defendant’s BPO Products did not.

18 3. BPO Products should not contain benzene, nor degrade into benzene, except under
 19 extraordinary circumstances.¹ A drug is “adulterated” if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy,
 20 putrid, or decomposed substance, is impure, or mixed with another substance.² Under the Federal
 21 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, it is a crime to introduce or deliver “into interstate commerce any
 22 food, drug, device, tobacco product, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.”³ If benzene is
 23 found in any on-market or post-market Product, the drug is unlawful and the drug manufacturer must
 24
 25
 26

27 ¹ Food and Drug Administration, *Q3C – Tables and List Guidance for Industry* (2017),
<https://www.fda.gov/media/71737/download>.

28 ² 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2011); *see also* § 351(b)-(d) (noting that a lack of purity or mixture with another substance
 also renders drug adulterated).

³ 21 U.S.C. § 331(a)(2010).

1 contact the FDA to initiate a voluntary recall.⁴

2 4. Throughout this Complaint, references to federal law and FDA regulation are merely to
3 provide context and are not intended to raise a federal question of law. All claims alleged herein arise
4 out of violations of state law, which in no way conflict, interfere with, or impose obligations that are
5 materially different than those imposed by federal law.

6 5. The BPO Products marketed and sold by Defendant to Plaintiffs, the Class, Subclasses,
7 and the public decomposed into benzene rendering them materially different than advertised, *i.e.*, by
8 containing unsafe levels of benzene. Benzene is a known human carcinogen. Studies dating to the
9 1800s have led to a consensus within the medical and scientific communities that benzene exposure,
10 even in low amounts, increases the risk of blood cancers and other adverse effects.

11 6. In 2023, Valisure, LLC,⁵ an independent, accredited laboratory that has developed
12 analytical methods to test drugs and consumer products for public safety, tested a representative
13 sample of BPO and non-BPO products and found the BPO Products had dangerous levels of benzene,
14 many multiple times higher than allowed in any regulated drug. Using industry standard gas
15 chromatography and detection by mass spectrometry (“GC-MS”) instrumentation, with selected ion
16 flow tube mass spectrometry (“SIFT-MS”) for detection of benzene released into the air around
17 certain BPO Products, the Products were incubated to temperatures common during consumer use,
18
19

20 ⁴ Food and Drug Administration. (Dec. 22, 2022). *FDA Alerts Drug Manufacturers to the Risk of Benzene in*
21 *Certain Drugs*, [https://www.fda.gov/drugs/pharmaceutical-quality-resources/fda-alerts-drug-manufacturers-](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/pharmaceutical-quality-resources/fda-alerts-drug-manufacturers-risk-benzene-contamination-certain-drugs)
22 [risk-benzene-contamination-certain drugs](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/pharmaceutical-quality-resources/fda-alerts-drug-manufacturers-risk-benzene-contamination-certain-drugs) (last visited Feb. 9, 2024).

23 ⁵ Valisure is an independent third-party analytical laboratory that is accredited to International Organization for
24 Standardization (“ISO/IEC”) 17025:2017 standards for chemical testing (PJLA Accreditation Number 94238).
25 In response to rising concerns about drug shortages, generics, and overseas manufacturing, Valisure developed
26 and validated methods to test medications and consumer products distributed in the United States. Valisure has
27 tested a variety of drug and consumer healthcare products for benzene including sunscreens, antiperspirants,
28 body sprays, hand sanitizers, and dry shampoos for benzene. Valisure’s testing results submitted to the FDA in
its Citizen’s Petitions, were widely publicized in the media leading to numerous recalls of contaminated
consumer products. *See* Valisure Citizen’s Petition on Benzoyl Peroxide (March 4, 2024), pp. 6-7, *see also*
Valisure Detects Benzene in Sunscreen, [https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-](https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-sunscreen)
benzene-in-sunscreen; Bruce Y. Lee, Forbes, FDA: P&G Recalls Antiperspirant Sprays Due To Cancer Risk Of
Benzene (Nov. 24, 2021), [https://www.forbes.com/sites/brucelee/2021/11/24/fda-pg-recalls-antiperspirants-](https://www.forbes.com/sites/brucelee/2021/11/24/fda-pg-recalls-antiperspirants-body-sprays-due-to-cancer-risk-of-benzene/?sh=69cf13c24f32)
body-sprays-due-to-cancer-risk-of-benzene/?sh=69cf13c24f32; *see also* Sandee LaMotte, CNN, Antiperspirant
recall: What the finding of a cancer-causing chemical means for you (Dec. 1, 2021),
[https://www.cnn.com/2021/12/01/health/deodorants-antiperspirants-recall-benzene-explainer-](https://www.cnn.com/2021/12/01/health/deodorants-antiperspirants-recall-benzene-explainer-wellness/index.html)
wellness/index.html.

1 handling, and storage and sampled for benzene.⁶ Levels as high as 1600 parts per million (ppm) were
 2 found in common BPO Products.⁷ Unexpectedly, researchers found that benzene was released into
 3 the surrounding air even when the BPO Products' packaging was closed raising concern for even
 4 more inhalation exposures—a particularly pernicious form of exposure to benzene.⁸ For the non-BPO
 5 products tested, benzene was not present, or at trace levels below 2 ppm.⁹ Valisure filed a Food and
 6 Drug Administration ("FDA") Citizen's Petition on March 5, 2024 demanding an immediate recall of
 7 all BPO Products.¹⁰ The Petition is pending.¹¹

8 7. The high levels of benzene found led Valisure to conduct a stability study on a diverse
 9 market sweep of BPO Products and formulations. Valisure's results show that on-market BPO
 10 Products can form over 800 times the conditionally restricted FDA concentration limit of 2 ppm for
 11 benzene, and the evidence suggests this problem applies broadly to BPO Products currently on the
 12 market.¹² Valisure concluded that on-market BPO Products appear to be fundamentally unstable and
 13 form unacceptably high levels of benzene when handled or stored at temperatures the Products will be
 14 exposed to during expected use and handling by consumers.¹³

15 8. Although the BPO Products have been found to have benzene, Defendant never listed
 16 benzene among the ingredients, or anywhere on the Products' labels, containers, advertising or on
 17 Defendant's websites. Defendant warned no one the Products had benzene or were at risk of benzene
 18 contamination.

19 9. Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products contain and/or degraded into
 20

21 ⁶ *Id.*

22 ⁷ *Id.* at 17.

23 ⁸ *Id.* at 23.

24 ⁹ *Id.* at 15 ("76 non-BPO products had no detectable benzene or values below 0.1ppm. 6 non-BPO products
 25 contained traces of benzene below 2 ppm, which could be due to various inactive ingredients used in consumer
 26 products that have been theorized to contain trace benzene"); *see also* Valisure, LLC,
 27 <https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-benzoyl-peroxide> (last visited March
 28 6, 2024).

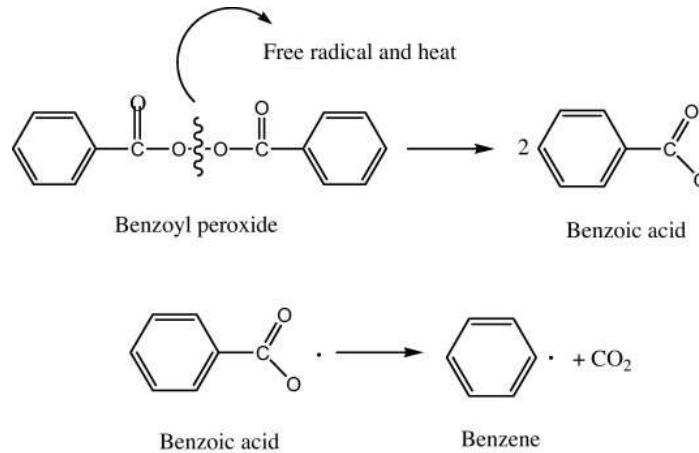
¹⁰ Valisure's Citizen Petition on Benzene in Benzoyl Peroxide Products (March 5, 2024), *available at*:
<https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-benzoyl-peroxide> (last visited March
 7, 2024).

¹¹ Valisure's Petition was still pending as of this Class Action's filing.

¹² Valisure, LLC, (March 6, 2024), *Valisure Discovers Benzoyl Acne Treatment Products are Unstable and
 Form Benzene*, <https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-benzoyl-peroxide>
 (last visited March 6, 2024).

¹³ *Id.*

benzene when exposed to expected consumer use, handling, and storage conditions. BPO is known, within the scientific community (but not among consumers) to degrade into benzene according to the mechanism below:¹⁴



10. Defendant misled Plaintiffs, the Class members, and the public by representing the BPO Products only had the ingredients listed, and not benzene. Defendant further represented the BPO Products were safe while concealing material health and safety information it knew or should have known, *e.g.*, the BPO Products degraded to benzene, or were contaminated with benzene. Defendant gave its BPO Products long expiration dates of 2-3 years, affirming to consumers the BPO Products were safe for use for years when Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products degraded much sooner to benzene.

11. Defendant's statements and omissions of material health and safety information unreasonably placed Plaintiffs, the Class and Subclasses, and the public at risk of exposure to benzene without their knowledge and consent. Defendant's statements about its BPO Products were false, misleading, unsubstantiated, and blatantly deceptive.

12. As a result of the Defendant's misconduct and consumer deception, the Plaintiffs, the Class, the Subclasses, and the public were economically harmed, as they purchased a product that they

¹⁴ The disposition of benzoyl peroxide to form benzene. Benzoyl peroxide is known to thermally decompose to form two molecules of benzoyloxy radicals that can further decompose to benzoic acid or phenyl radicals with liberation of carbon dioxide. The phenyl radicals can then produce benzene. See Shang-Hao Liu, et al, *Thermal hazard evaluation of the autocatalytic reaction of benzoyl peroxide using DSC and TAM III*, THERMOCHIMICA ACTA, Volume 605, Pages 68-76, , (2015), ISSN 0040-603, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S004060311500057X>.

1 otherwise would have never purchased. They were also physically harmed by being exposed to a
2 known human carcinogen.

3 13. This Class Action is necessary to redress the economic harms caused to Plaintiffs, the
4 Class, and the Subclasses, who bought the Products believing them to be safe and only containing the
5 ingredients on the BPO Products' labels, containers, in advertising, and on Defendant's websites. This
6 Class Action is further necessary to expose Defendant's ongoing consumer fraud and to enjoin
7 Defendant from continuing its misconduct and deception to protect the public.

8 14. Plaintiffs bring this Class Action individually, and on behalf of those similarly situated,
9 and seeks to represent a National Class of consumers and State Subclasses of consumers from
10 California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York,
11 Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington (defined *infra*). Plaintiffs seek damages,
12 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, interest, restitution, other equitable relief, including an injunction
13 and disgorgement of all benefits and profits Defendant received from misconduct.

14 II. THE PARTIES

15 15. Plaintiff Priscilla Garcia is a California resident, located in San Francisco County, who
16 bought BPO Products including PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum
17 Strength for pimples on her face and used it from January 2023 to February 2024. Plaintiff has
18 suffered economic damages and a result of Defendant's violations of the state laws alleged herein.
19 Plaintiff would never have purchased Defendant's BPO Products had Defendant warned about the
20 presence of benzene or that the Products could degrade into benzene.

21 16. Plaintiff Chinyere Harris is a California resident, located in Fresno County, who bought
22 BPO Products including, but not limited to, PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide
23 Maximum Strength, PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4% Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control, and PanOxyl
24 Acne Treatment Bar 10% Benzoyl Peroxide for her skin and face for clearing acne blemishes and used
25 it from February 2023 to April 2023. Plaintiff has suffered economic damages and a result of
26 Defendant's violations of the state laws alleged herein. Plaintiff would never have purchased
27 Defendant's BPO Products had Defendant warned about the presence of benzene or that the Products
28 could degrade into benzene.

1 17. Plaintiff William Eisman is a Missouri resident, located in Warren County, who bought
2 BPO Products including, but not limited to, PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide
3 Maximum Strength and PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4% Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control for his skin
4 and face for clearing acne and used it from 2019 to 2023. Plaintiff has suffered economic damages
5 and a result of Defendant's violations of the state laws alleged herein. Plaintiff would never have
6 purchased Defendant's BPO Products had Defendant warned about the presence of benzene or that the
7 Products could degrade into benzene.

8 18. Plaintiff Noemi Gerena is a New York resident, located in Bronx County, who bought
9 BPO Products including PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum Strength
10 for pimples on her face and used it from June 2022 to February 2024. Plaintiff has suffered economic
11 damages and a result of Defendant's violations of the state laws alleged herein. Plaintiff would never
12 have purchased Defendant's BPO Products had Defendant warned about the presence of benzene or
13 that the Products could degrade into benzene.

14 19. Defendant Crown Laboratories, Inc. ("Crown Lab." or "Defendant") is a citizen of
15 Tennessee with its principal place of business at 349 Lafe Cox Drive, Johnson City, Tennessee 37604.
16 Crown Lab. sells BPO Products under the brand name PanOxyl. Crown Lab.'s BPO Products include,
17 *inter alia*: (1) PanOxyl 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Acne Foaming Wash, (2) PanOxyl 4% Benzoyl
18 Peroxide Acne Creamy Wash, and (3) PanOxyl 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Acne Treatment Bar. At all
19 relevant times, Crown Lab. conducted business and derived substantial revenue from its
20 manufacturing, advertising, marketing, distributing, and selling of the Products within the State of
21 California and in this District.

22 20. Defendant Crown Lab. and its agents promoted, marketed, and sold the Products in
23 California and in this District. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising and
24 labeling of the Products were prepared and/or approved by Defendant and its agents and were
25 disseminated by Defendant and its agents through statements, labeling, and advertising containing the
26 misrepresentations alleged and disseminated uniformly to Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclass
27 members through Defendant's advertising, packaging, containers, and via its websites and social
28 media.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

21. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter because the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million satisfying 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) for subject matter jurisdiction. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

22. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

23. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because Defendant transacts business in California, including in this District, has substantial aggregate contacts with the State of California and in this District, engaged in misconduct that has and had a direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and intended effect of injuring people in California and in this District, and Defendant purposely availed itself of the benefits of doing business in California, and in this District. Plaintiffs' claim arises out of and relates to the Defendant's actions and contacts with the State of California.

24. To the extent applicable, the Court also has pendant personal jurisdiction over claims alleged against Defendant that involve the same common nucleus of facts and actions that give rise to Plaintiffs' claims that otherwise have proper personal jurisdiction within this Court.

IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

25. Fifty million Americans suffer from acne annually.¹⁵ Acne is the most common skin condition in the United States with a prevalence among adolescents of almost 95 percent.¹⁶ Acne can begin as early as age seven and, for some, can persist through adulthood and into ages 50s and 60s.¹⁷ Millions of acne sufferers seek treatment every year making it a billion-dollar industry and a key business segment for Defendant.

26. Defendant Crown Lab. is one of the leading acne treatment drug companies in U.S. Defendant designs, develops, formulates, and sells a broad range of premium brand acne treatment drugs under the brand PanOxyl. Defendant's BPO Products are widely marketed, available, sold, and used by children, teenagers, and adults throughout the U.S.

27. The acne treatment industry is a highly competitive billion-dollar market. Defendant

¹⁵ American Association of Dermatology, <https://www.aad.org/media> (visited October 24, 2023).

¹⁶ JL Burton et al., *The prevalence of acne vulgaris in adolescence*, BR J DERMATOL, (1971);85(2):119–126.

¹⁷ *Id.*

spends millions of dollars every year promoting its PanOxyl Products directly to consumers, including teenagers, through social media, blogs, and onsite advertisements. Defendant markets itself as company that makes and sells BPO Products that are “always backed by science.”¹⁸ It tells consumers it has been “used and trusted by millions around the world for the last 45 years.”¹⁹

A. DEFENDANT DID NOT ADEQUATELY TEST ITS BPO PRODUCTS BEFORE SELLING THEM TO THE PUBLIC

28. Defendant constantly assured consumers through public statements and on its website that its BPO Products were “back by science” but Defendant did not adequately test the Products before selling them to the public. Defendant’s BPO Products are “drugs” regulated by the FDA. As with any regulated drug, Defendant must follow current good manufacturing practices (“CGMPs”), have scientifically sound specifications, and must have test procedures and processes to ensure the drug’s components (active and inactive ingredients), and finished products are safe. Both raw ingredient materials and finished batches must be tested before released to the public to confirm they meet specifications for identity, strength, quality, and purity.²⁰ If testing results of the raw materials or finished product do not conform with the specifications, the product cannot be sold to the public. Defendant must also re-test any Products subject to deterioration.²¹ Any Products not made in conformity with the CMGPs is considered “adulterated” under 501(a)(2)(B) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.²²

29. Defendant must also do stability testing to understand the “shelf life” of the Products and to assign an expiration date. It is well known that certain chemical ingredients can degrade or change because of environmental, and storage conditions such as light, moisture, temperature, and

¹⁸ Crown Laboratories, Inc., Feb. 22, 2024, *PanOxyl® Named #1 Dermatologist-Recommended Benzoyl Peroxide Brand* [Press Release].

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 21 C.F.R. § 211.84 (1978); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 211.160 (1978).

²¹ 21 C.F.R. § 211.160(b)(1)(1978).

²² 21 C.F.R. § 225.1 (1976). Under 501(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act a drug is considered “adulterated” (poorer in quality by adding another substance) if the methods used in, or the facilities or controls used for, its manufacture, processing, packing, or holding do not conform to or are not operated or administered in conformity with CGMP; *see also* Food and Drug Administration, *Facts About the Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP)*; <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/pharmaceutical-quality-resources/facts-about-current-good-manufacturing-practices-cgmp> (last visited Feb. 11, 2024).

1 humidity, or because of the passage of time. The stability testing should cover all expected distributor
 2 and consumer storage, handling, and use conditions and must be done using “reliable, meaningful, and
 3 specific test methods.”²³ If stability testing finds a drug product is not stable under expected storage or
 4 use conditions, degrades, or create toxic byproducts, the product cannot be sold to the public.

5 30. The CGMPs and stability test requirements are there to ensure drug products are safe
 6 for public use. These are the minimum requirements. Because the drug manufacturers are largely self-
 7 regulated, the FDA must rely on drug manufacturers, the public, and concerned citizens to report
 8 unsafe drugs. The FDA cannot force a drug manufacturer to recall a contaminated drug.²⁴

9 **B. DEFENDANT KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THE BPO PRODUCTS**
 10 **DEGRADED TO BENZENE UNDER NORMAL USE, HANDLING, AND**
 11 **STORAGE**

12 31. Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products degrade to benzene when
 13 exposed to heat. Defendant knew, because of the chemical nature of the active and inactive
 14 ingredients, including BPO, the BPO Products were not stable and would degrade when exposed
 15 normal and expected use, handling, and storage conditions.

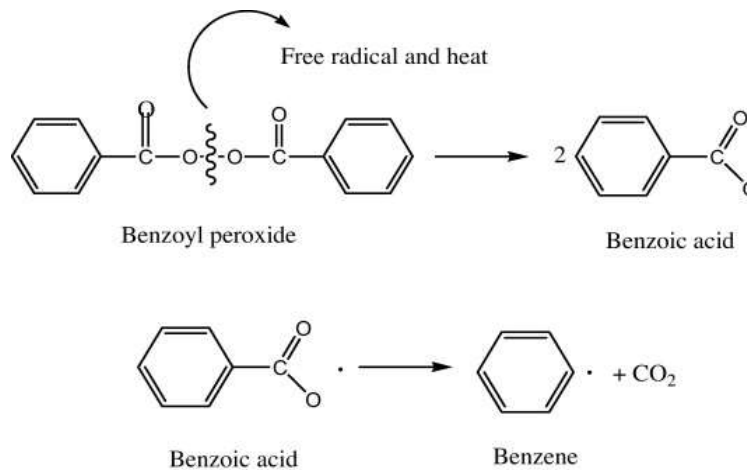
16 32. It is well known that BPO degrades to benzene when exposed to heat over time. This
 17 process was first reported in the scientific literature as early as 1936.²⁵ BPO degrades into benzene
 18 according to the mechanism below.²⁶

19
20
21
22 ²³ 21 CFR 211.166.

23 ²⁴ Food and Drug Administration, *Facts About the Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP)*;
 24 <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/pharmaceutical-quality-resources/facts-about-current-good-manufacturing-practices-cgmp> (last visited Feb. 11, 2024).

25 ²⁵ H. Erlenmeyer and W. Schoenauer, *Über die thermische Zersetzung von Di-acyl-peroxyden*, HELV. CHIM.
 26 ACTA, 19, 338 (1936), <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hlca.19360190153> (last visited Feb. 5,
 27 2024).

28 ²⁶ Benzoyl peroxide is known to thermally decompose to form two molecules of benzoyloxy radicals that can
 further decompose to benzoic acid or phenyl radicals with liberation of carbon dioxide. The phenyl radicals can
 then produce benzene. See Shang-Hao Liu et al., *Thermal hazard evaluation of the autocatalytic reaction of
 benzoyl peroxide using DSC and TAM III*, THERMOCHIMICA ACTA, Volume 605, (2015), Pages 68-76,
 ISSN 0040-6031, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S004060311500057X> (last visited Feb. 5,
 2024).



33. The degradation of BPO to benzene was known or should have been known to the Defendant, who consistently affirmed its Products were “backed by science.” Defendant has been selling BPO Products for 45 years and said it “pioneered the BPO consumer segment in the 1970s” and is “the market leader to this day.”²⁷ A company with this level of dedication, expertise, and 45 years’ experience with BPO Product development specifically knew or should have known the chemical changes that would occur and the effects on purity and quality when the Products were exposed to anticipated consumer use and handling scenarios.

34. Defendant further knew or should have known that specific ingredients derived from hydrocarbons increased the risk the BPO Products would yield benzene.²⁸ At-risk ingredients include carbomers, mineral spirits, and other petroleum derived substances. These ingredients are red flags for risk of benzene contamination. The FDA published guidance in 2022 urging the industry to reformulate drug products at risk of benzene contamination.²⁹ The FDA’s alert highlighted ingredients made from hydrocarbons, including carbomers (thickening agents), urging drug manufacturers to test products containing them for benzene contamination.³⁰

²⁷ Crown Laboratories, Inc., Sept. 18, 2023, *Number One Best-Selling PanOxyl® 10% Acne Foaming Wash Wins Allure’s Coveted 2023 “Best of Beauty” Award*, <https://www.crownlaboratories.com/news/number-one-best-selling-panoxyl-10-acne-foaming-wash-wins-allures-coveted-2023-best-of-beauty-award/> (last visited March 8, 2024).

²⁸ Food and Drug Administration. (Dec. 22, 2022). *FDA Alerts Drug Manufacturers to the Risk of Benzene in Certain Drugs*.

²⁹ Food and Drug Administration. *Reformulating Drug Products That Contain Carbomers Manufactured With Benzene* (December 27, 2023), <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/reformulating-drug-products-contain-carbomers-manufactured-benzene>.

³⁰ *Id.*; see also December 22, 2022 FDA Alert at 1.

1 35. Defendant knew or should have known if it was testing its Products as it should before
2 sale, whether its Products were chemically and physically stable. Defendant was required not only to
3 adequately test the BPO Products for safety and stability, but also to monitor their internal practices,
4 processes, and specifications to make sure it kept pace with science and emerging methodologies.
5 Defendant knew or should have known from expiration and stability studies examining the “shelf life”
6 of the BPO Products, the chemical changes that took place because of normal and expected
7 environmental, use, and storage conditions.

8 36. Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products would be handled, used, and
9 stored by distributors, sellers, and consumers under various temperatures that affect chemical stability.
10 Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products would travel by commercial carriers and
11 distributors in varying storage conditions and would be stored by consumers in handbags, backpacks,
12 bathrooms, showers, lockers, and in vehicles during warm months where the BPO Products would be
13 exposed to heat. Defendant knew or should have known consumers would apply the benzene
14 contaminated BPO Products to their faces and bodies and would also use the BPO Products in heated
15 showers as scrubs and washes. Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products would be
16 used and applied to the skin at normal body temperatures, and elevated temperatures following
17 showers or baths, after physical activity, and after the BPO Products sat in warm temperatures or hot
18 vehicles.

19 37. These storage, use, and handling conditions were known or should have been known to
20 Defendant before the BPO Products were marketed and sold. Defendant knew or should have known
21 the BPO Products degraded to benzene under these conditions exposing consumers to benzene.
22 Defendant further knew or should have known that, because of the known degradation of BPO to
23 benzene, its BPO Products were likely contaminated by the time they reached consumers, but they
24 sold them anyway, without warning of the risk of exposure. Moreover, the 2–3-year shelf life printed
25 on its BPO Products lead consumers to believe the Products were safe for use for years, when they
26 were not.

27 ///

28 ///

C. DEFENDANT KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BENZENE WAS FOUND IN OTHER PRODUCTS BUT DID NOT TEST ITS BPO PRODUCTS

38. Defendant was aware or should have been aware of benzene contamination in other on-market drug and healthcare products when they marketed and sold the BPO Products to consumers but did not test the BPO Products for benzene contamination.

39. In 2020, the FDA started working with companies to identify benzene in products, which resulted in product recalls of hand sanitizers, sunscreens, and deodorants. In 2021, an independent chemical analysis by Valisure of hundreds of sunscreens and after-sun care products from 69 brands found 27 percent of the batches had significant levels of benzene above the FDA 2 ppm limit.³¹ Johnson and Johnson's Aveeno and Neutrogena sunscreen lines sold by Target were among the most benzene contaminated products and were recalled.³² CVS's private brand after-sun care products were also highly contaminated with benzene. By 2021, Defendant was well aware of benzene contamination issues in its competitor's products but ignored the reports and continued to advertise and sell the BPO Products without testing them for benzene.

D. DEFENDANT IGNORED FDA'S BENZENE ALERT TO TEST BPO PRODUCTS

40. In 2022, the FDA issued a safety alert warning drug manufacturers of the risk of benzene contamination in certain drug products and drug components. The FDA reiterated the risk benzene exposure poses to public health and the drug manufacturers' obligations to test drug products under the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21:

FDA reminds manufacturers they are required to establish scientifically sound and appropriate specifications and test procedures to assure drug components (active and inactive ingredients) and finished drug products conform to appropriate quality specifications (21 C.F.R. 211.84, 21 C.F.R. 211.160). This includes testing of raw materials and finished batches (21 C.F.R. 211.165) prior to release to ensure they meet appropriate specifications for identity, strength, quality, and purity.³³

³¹ Valisure Citizen Petition on Benzene in Sunscreen and After-sun Care Products, May 24, 2021.

³² Press Release. (July 14, 2021), Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. *Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. Voluntarily Rec of Specific Neutrogena and Aveeno Aerosol Sunscreen Products Due to the Presence of Benzene.*

³³ Federal Drug Administration. (Dec. 22, 2022). *FDA Alerts Drug Manufacturers to the Risk of Benzene in Certain Drugs*, 1.

41. The FDA warned drug manufacturers that any drug products or components at risk of benzene contamination should be tested, and any batches with benzene above 2 ppm should not be released to the public.³⁴ The FDA further warned that, if any drug or drug component was subject to deterioration, drug manufacturers must have re-testing procedures in place to ensure continued purity and stability. The FDA recommended risk assessments to evaluate the possibility of benzene contamination in the drug products or components.³⁵ If any drug product in circulation was found to have benzene over 2ppm, the FDA directed that drug manufacturers contact the FDA to discuss a voluntarily recall.³⁶

42. To date, none of the Defendant's Products have been recalled due to benzene contamination.

E. RECENT TESTING FOUND COMMON BPO PRODUCTS CONTAIN DANGEROUS LEVELS OF BENZENE IN EXCESS OF REGULATORY LIMITS

43. Testing by Valisure in 2023 found common acne treatment products formulated with BPO are not only contaminated with benzene but have levels dangerous to public health. Valisure is an accredited independent laboratory who has developed validated analytical methods³⁷ to test drugs and consumer products to address rising concerns about public safety. Valisure has tested a wide variety of drugs and products for benzene including sunscreens, antiperspirants, hand sanitizers, and dry shampoos. Their work has led to widely publicized product recalls protecting the public from dangerous and carcinogenic consumer products.³⁸

³⁴ *Id.*, 3.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*, 2.

³⁷ Valisure's test methods largely mirror those utilized by FDA's own "Drug Quality Sampling and Testing" ("DQST") Program. Valisure FDA Citizen's Petition at 4.

³⁸ See Valisure May 24, 2021 Citizen Petition on Benzene in Sunscreen and After-sun Care Products, <https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-sunscreen>; Valisure's Citizen Petition on Hand Sanitizer Products Containing Benzene Contamination (filed March 24, 2021), <https://www.regulations.gov/document/FDA-2021-P-0338-0001>, Valisure's Citizen Petition on Benzene in Sunscreen and After-sun Care Products (filed May 24, 2021), <https://www.regulations.gov/document/FDA-2021-P-0497-0001>, Valisure's Citizen Petition on Benzene in Body Spray Products (filed November 3, 2021), <https://www.regulations.gov/document/FDA-2021-P-1193-0001>, Valisure's Citizen Petition on Benzene in Dry Shampoo Products (filed October 31, 2022), <https://www.regulations.gov/document/FDA-2022-P-2707-0001> see also CNET, Dry Shampoo Recall: What Is Benzene and Which Brands Are Affected <https://www.cnet.com/health/personal-care/dry-shampoo-recall-what-is-benzene-and-which-brands-are->

44. In 2023, Valisure tested 175 finished acne treatment products to determine whether any had benzene. Of the 175 products tested, 99 were formulated with BPO, 58 had active ingredients (either individually or in combination) of salicylic acid, sulfur, adapalene, azelaic acid, niacinamide and zinc, and 18 had no drug ingredients.³⁹ 83 of the BPO Products were purchased over the counter from major retailers and 16 were prescription products purchased from licensed wholesalers.⁴⁰ The BPO Products included popular Products: Proactiv 2.5% BPO Cream, Target Up & Up 2.5% BPO Cream, Equate Beauty 10% BPO Cream, Equate BPO Cleanser, Neutrogena 10% BPO Cleanser, Clearasil 10% BPO Cream, CVS Health 10% BPO Face Wash, Walgreens 10% BPO Cream, La Roche Posay BPO Cream, and Clean & Clear 10% BPO Lotion.

45. Valisure used three incubation temperatures to evaluate the effects of common distributor and consumer use, handling, and storage conditions on benzene formation. 37°C/98.6°F was used for human body temperature, 50°C/122°F was used to evaluate shelf-life performance as an accelerated stability testing temperature used by the pharmaceutical industry,⁴¹ and 70°C/158°F to model storage in a hot vehicle.⁴² The BPO Products were incubated at 37°C for four weeks and 50°C for three weeks and benzene concentration was measured at certain time intervals using GC-MS. Benzene findings were plotted in real time and reported in parts per million (“ppm”). The results below were submitted to the FDA in Valisure’s March 5, 2024 Citizen’s Petition on Benzoyl

affected/ (identifying 19 types of dry shampoo have been recalled due to benzene content); Ryan Basen, Medpage Today, After Valisure Petition, Ol’ Dirty Benzene Forces Another Recall (November 30, 2021), <https://www.medpagetoday.com/special-reports/exclusives/95929> (“After Valisure Petition, Ol’ Dirty Benzene Forces Another Recall”); Bruce Y. Lee, Forbes, FDA: P&G Recalls Antiperspirant Sprays Due To Cancer Risk Of Benzene (Nov. 24, 2021), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/brucelee/2021/11/24/fda-pg-recalls-antiperspirants-body-sprays-due-to-cancer-risk-of-benzene/?sh=69cf13c24f32>; *see also* Sandee LaMotte, CNN, Antiperspirant recall: What the finding of a cancer-causing chemical means for you (Dec. 1, 2021), <https://www.cnn.com/2021/12/01/health/deodorants-antiperspirants-recall-benzene-explainer-wellness/index.html>.

³⁹ See Valisure Citizen’s Petition on Benzoyl Peroxide (March 4, 2024).

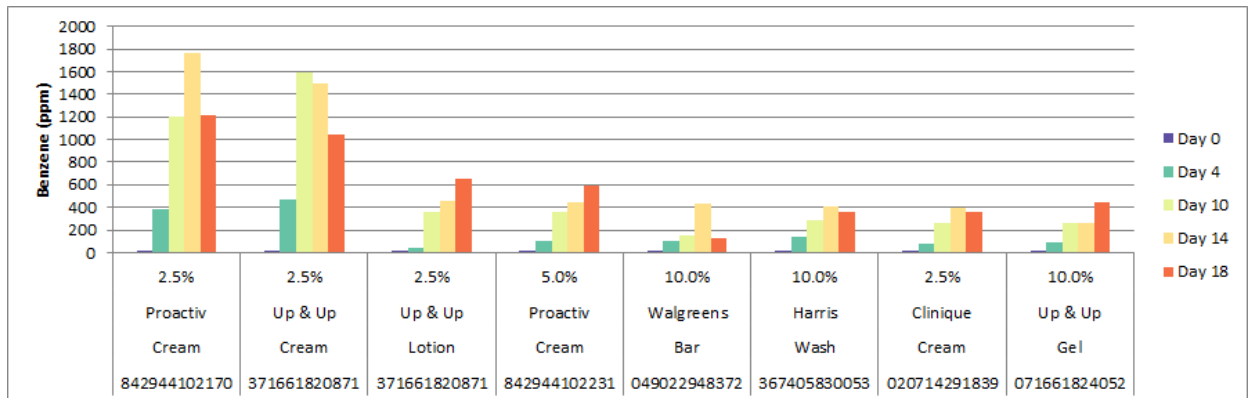
⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Ghimire, Prakash et al., *Guidelines on Stability Studies of Pharmaceutical Products and Shelf-Life Estimation*. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN PHARMACY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, (2020). 06. 15-23. 10.38111/ijapb.20200601004.

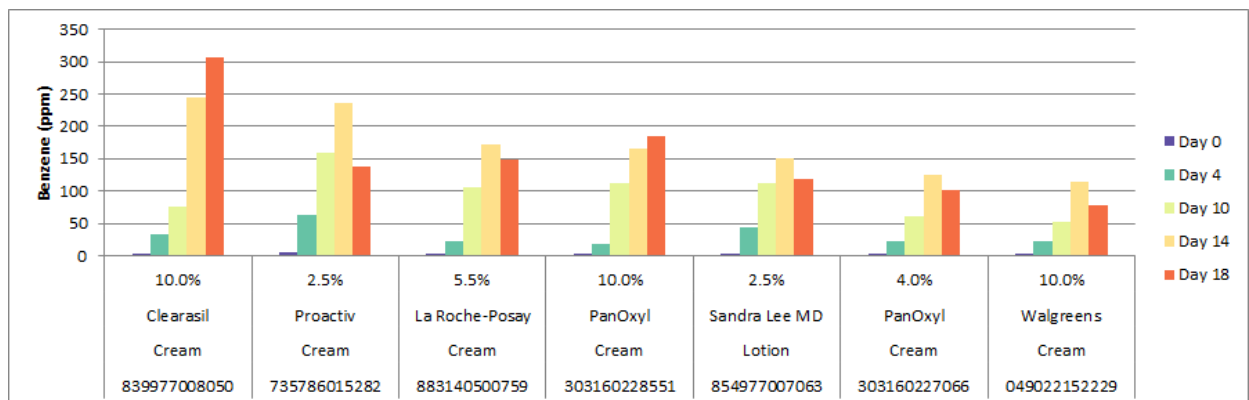
⁴² Grundstein A, Meentemeyer V, Dowd J. *Maximum vehicle cabin temperatures under different meteorological conditions*. Int J Biometeorol. 2009 May;53(3):255-61. doi: 10.1007/s00484-009-0211-x. Epub 2009 Feb 21. PMID: 19234721.

Peroxide.⁴³

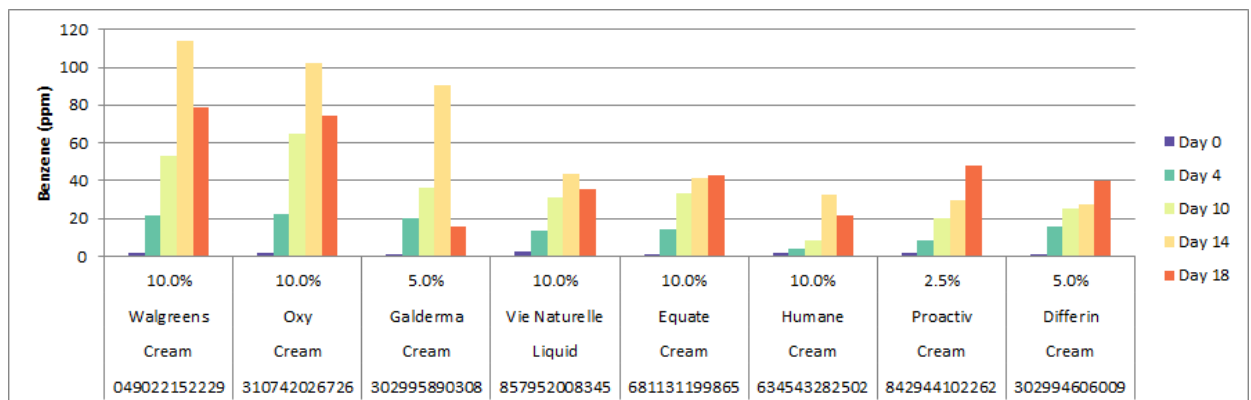
4A



4B

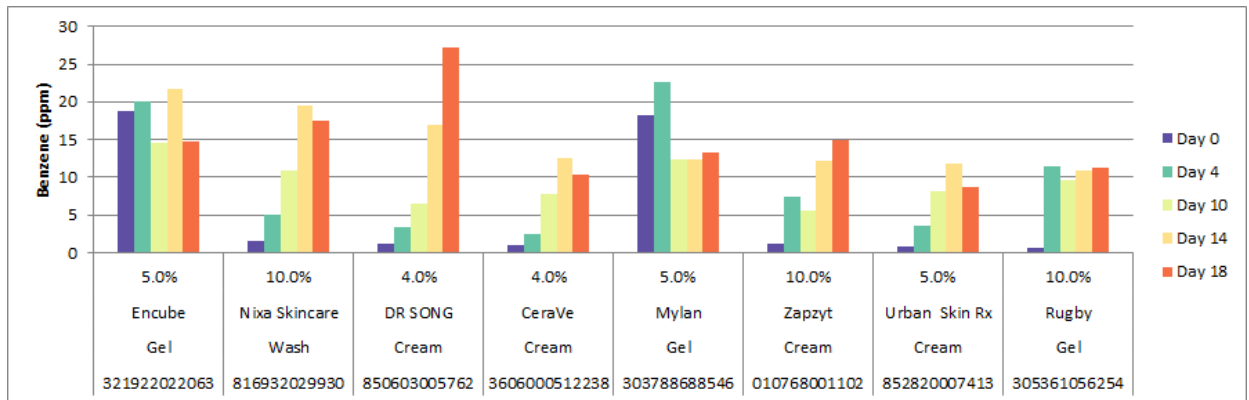


4C

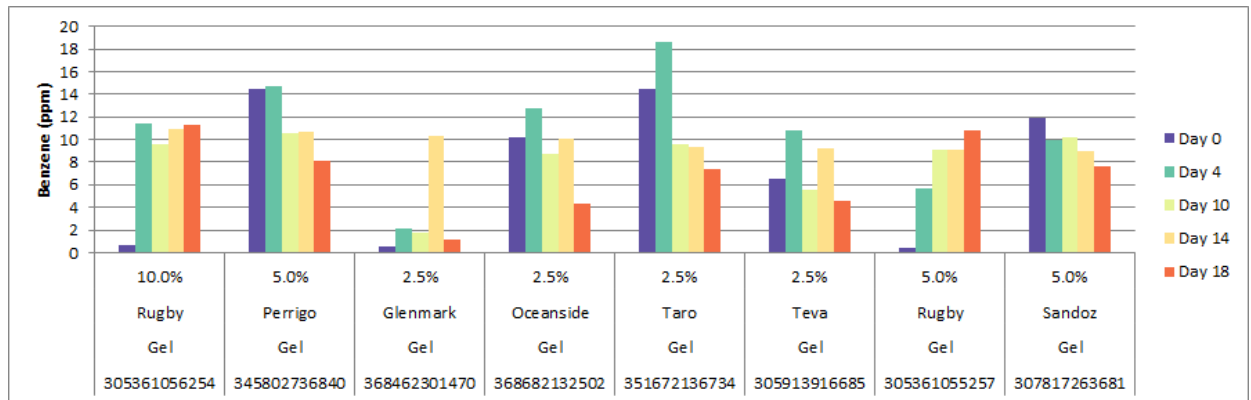


⁴³ Valisure, LLC, (March 6, 2024), *Valisure Discovers Benzoyl Acne Treatment Products are Unstable and Form Benzene*, <https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-benzoyl-peroxide> (last visited March 6, 2024).

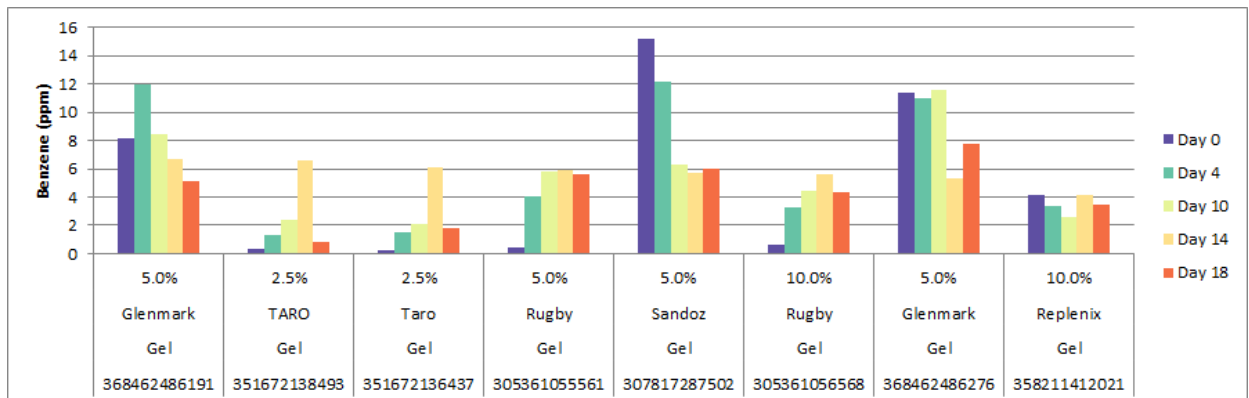
4D



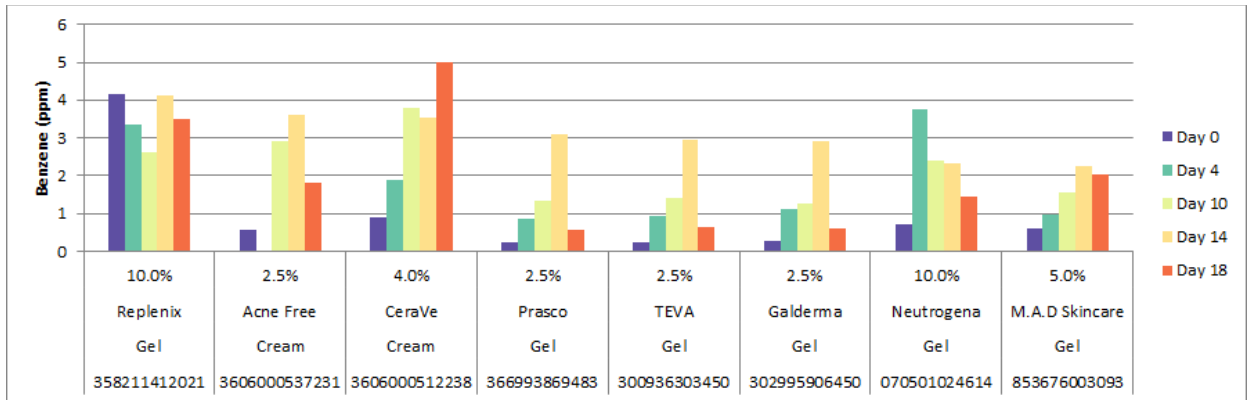
4E



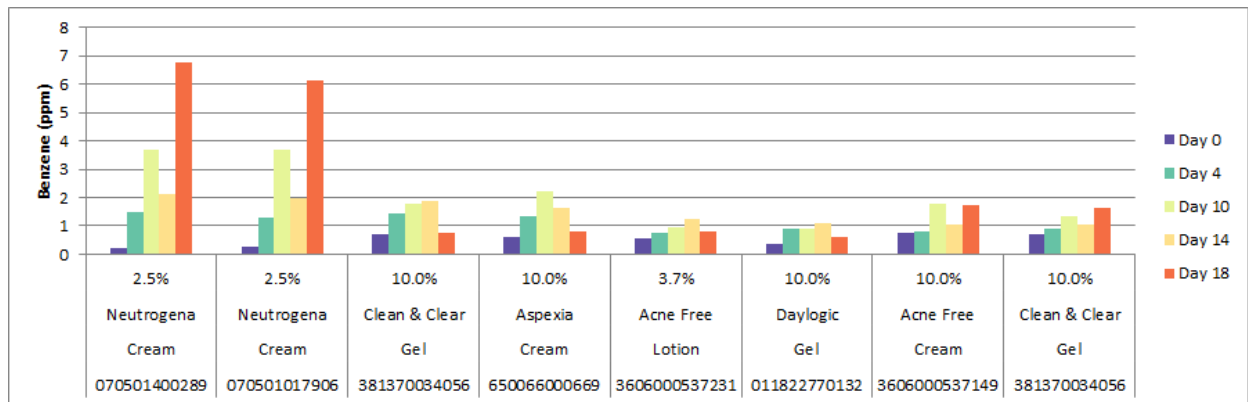
4F



4G



4H



46. Valisure found the BPO formulated products were not chemically stable and yielded benzene at levels well over 2 ppm, the maximum amount allowed in any U.S. regulated drug. Some of the benzene levels were 800 times higher than 2 ppm reaching as high as 1700 ppm. Defendant's PanOxyl 4% BPO Cream had 150 ppm at day ten of sampling.⁴⁴ The concentration of BPO in the Products did not influence the benzene levels, Unexpectedly, Valisure found that benzene vapors leaked from some of the tested Products' packaging contaminating the surrounding air even when the packaging was closed raising concern for additional inhalation exposures.⁴⁵

47. Valisure concluded that all on-market BPO acne formulations are fundamentally unstable and form unacceptably high levels of benzene under normal use, handling, and storage temperatures, but no such evidence was observed for acne treatment products not formulated with

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 16.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 22.

1 BPO.⁴⁶ The finding that additional benzene leaked into the surrounding air from the products’
 2 containers means the total consumer benzene exposure would be even more dangerous than the levels
 3 reported.

4 48. Valisure filed a Citizen’s Petition on Benzene in Benzoyl Peroxide Products on March
 5 5, 2024⁴⁷ requesting the FDA Commissioner to immediately demand a recall of all BPO Products and
 6 further to require that drug manufacturers do independent chemical verification. The Petition is
 7 pending.⁴⁸

8 **F. DEFENDANT SUBJECTED CONSUMERS TO THE RISK OF BENZENE**
 9 **EXPOSURE, A KNOWN HUMAN CARCINOGEN, WITHOUT THEIR**
 10 **KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT**

11 49. Although benzene has been found in the BPO Products and released into the
 12 surrounding air from the packaging, Defendant did not list benzene among the Products’ ingredients,
 13 on the Products’ label or container, or anywhere in their advertising or on their websites. Defendant
 14 did not (and still do not) warn that the Products contain benzene, are at risk of benzene contamination,
 15 or that the product could cause consumers to be exposed to benzene even when sealed.

16 50. Benzene is a carcinogen that has been among the most studied toxins over the last 100
 17 years due to its wide use during the industrial revolution, extreme danger, and known ability to cause
 18 cancer and death in humans and animals. The medical literature linking benzene to blood cancers is
 19 vast dating to the 1930s.⁴⁹ Benzene is the foundation component for many chemicals used to make
 20 plastics, resins, synthetic fibers, paints, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. In the past, benzene
 21 was widely used as a solvent in industrial paints, paint removers, adhesives, degreasing agents,
 22 denatured alcohol, and rubber cements. Benzene use has declined due to the proliferation of worker

23 ⁴⁶ *Id.* at 25.

24 ⁴⁷ Valisure’s Citizen Petition on Benzene in Benzoyl Peroxide Products (March 5, 2024), *available at*:
<https://www.valisure.com/valisure-newsroom/valisure-detects-benzene-in-benzoyl-peroxide> (last visited March
 25 7, 2024).

26 ⁴⁸ As of the date of filing this Class Action, the Petition was pending.

27 ⁴⁹ See Hamilton A., *Benzene (benzol) poisoning*, ARCH PATHOL, (1931):434-54, 601-37; Hunter FT, *Chronic*
 28 *exposure to benzene (benzol). Part 2: The clinical effects*. J. IND. HYG TOXICOL, (1939):21 (8) 331-54;
 Mallory TB, et al., *Chronic exposure to benzene (benzol).Part 3:The pathological results*. J. IND. HYG
 TOXICOL,(1939):21 (8) 355-93; Erf LA, Rhoads CP., *The hematological effects of benzene (benzol)*
poisoning. J. IND. HYG TOXICOL, (1939):21 421-35; American Petroleum Institute, *API Toxicological*
Review: Benzene, NEW YORK, (1948); Infante PF, Rinsky RA, Wagoner JK, et al., *Leukemia in benzene*
workers,LANCET, (1977);2 (8028): 76-78.

1 studies and an ever-growing body of evidence confirming benzene's contribution to blood cancers.

2 51. Benzene has no known safe level of exposure.⁵⁰ Benzene causes Northern nervous
3 system depression and destroys bone marrow, leading to injury in the hematopoietic system.⁵¹ The
4 International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") classifies benzene as a "Group 1 Carcinogen"
5 that causes cancer in humans, including acute myelogenous leukemia ("AML").⁵² AML is the
6 signature disease for benzene exposure with rates of AML particularly high in studies of workers
7 exposed to benzene.⁵³

8 52. Benzene exposure is cumulative and additive. There is no safe level of exposure to
9 benzene, and all exposures constitute some risk in a linear, if not supralinear, and additive fashion."⁵⁴

10 53. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's ("ATSDR") "Tox Facts" for
11 benzene warns that people can be exposed to benzene vapors from benzene-containing products and
12 that benzene harms the blood marrow, causing leukemia and anemia, and affects the immune system
13 leaving victims vulnerable to infection.⁵⁵

14 54. According to the FDA, benzene in small amounts over long periods of time can
15 decrease the formation of blood cells and long-term exposure through inhalation, oral intake, and skin
16 absorption may result in cancers such as leukemia and other blood disorders.⁵⁶

17 55. Benzene is a major industrial chemical made from coal and oil that is heavily regulated
18 by the EPA as an important environmental pollutant that negatively affects the soil, air, and
19 groundwater. Waste and air emissions containing benzene are considered hazardous waste. The coal,
20 oil, paint, and chemical industries are heavily regulated due to the emission of carcinogens including

21
22 ⁵⁰ Harrison R, Saborit, J., *WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality – Selected Pollutants*, (2010); see also
23 Smith, Martyn T. (2010). Advances in Understanding Benzene Health Effects and Susceptibility. *Annual*
Review of Public Health, (2010) Vol. 31:133-148.

24 ⁵¹ FDA Toxicological Data for Class 1 Solvents, Appendix 4, *Benzene*,
<https://www.fda.gov/media/71738/download>.

25 ⁵² International Agency for Research on Cancer. *Benzene, IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of*
Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 120, LYON, France: World Health Organization, (2018).

26 ⁵³ American Cancer Association, *Benzene and Cancer Risk*, [https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-](https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/chemicals/benzene.html)
[prevention/chemicals/benzene.html](https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/chemicals/benzene.html) (last visited October 20, 2023).

27 ⁵⁴ Smith, Martyn T., *Annual Review of Public Health*, ADVANCES IN UNDERSTANDING BENZENE
HEALTH EFFECTS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY (2010) Vol. 31:133-148.

28 ⁵⁵ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Benzene – Tox Facts*, CAS # 71-43-2.

⁵⁶ Federal Drug Administration. (June 9, 2022). *Frequently Asked Questions*: [https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/frequently-asked-questions-benzene-contamination-drugs)
[safety-and-availability/frequently-asked-questions-benzene-contamination-drugs](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/frequently-asked-questions-benzene-contamination-drugs).

1 benzene from refining and other industries processes involving benzene and benzene byproducts,
2 which can end up in the air, water, and food supply.

3 56. Benzene is heavily regulated to protect public health and should not be in drug
4 products, especially ones such as acne treatment that are used daily by children and teenagers for
5 many years. The FDA drug guidelines specify that benzene must not be used to make drugs products
6 because of the unacceptable toxicity and deleterious environmental effects.⁵⁷ The FDA allows one
7 limited exception – where the use of benzene in a drug product is unavoidable to produce a drug
8 product with a significant therapeutic advance. In that instance, benzene must be restricted to two
9 parts per million (ppm).⁵⁸ Defendant’s BPO Products do not meet this rare exception.

10 57. Benzene is heavily regulated in the workplace. The U.S. Occupational Safety and
11 Health Administration (“OSHA”) set an eight-hour exposure standard of 1 ppm.⁵⁹ The National
12 Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (“NIOSH”) established a recommended exposure level
13 (REL) of 0.1 ppm (15-minute ceiling limit). Subsequent exposure studies known as the “China
14 studies” confirmed cancer at levels below 1 ppm.⁶⁰ The benzene levels created from Defendant’s
15 BPO Products are many times higher than the levels reported in these worker studies and the
16 acceptable limits set by regulators.

17 58. Benzene can also pass from the mother’s blood to a developing fetus causing the baby
18 to be exposed to benzene.⁶¹ Animal studies have shown low birth weights, delayed bone formation,
19 and damage to the bone marrow of developing offspring when pregnant animals breathed benzene.⁶²

20 59. Plaintiffs and the Class were exposed to benzene from the BPO Products by inhalation
21 and dermal absorption. Benzene can be absorbed into the body via inhalation, skin absorption,
22
23

24 ⁵⁷ Food and Drug Administration, *Q3C – Tables and Lists Guidance for Industry*,
<https://www.fda.gov/media/71737/download> (last visited September 26, 2023).

25 ⁵⁸ *Id.*

26 ⁵⁹ OSHA. Occupational exposure to benzene: Final rule. Fed. Reg. 1987;52-34460-578.

27 ⁶⁰ See Lan Q, Zhang L et al., *Hematotoxicity in Workers Exposed to Low Levels of Benzene*, SCIENCE,
(December 3, 2004); Costa-Amaral I, V. B. L., *Environmental Assessment and Evaluation of Oxidative Stress*
28 *and Genotoxicity Biomarkers Related to Chronic Occupational Exposure to Benzene*, INT J ENVIRON RES
PUBLIC HEALTH, (2019) Jun; 16(12): 2240.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

1 ingestion, and/or eye contact.⁶³ Plaintiffs and the Class applied the BPO Products to areas of the skin
 2 including the face, neck, chest, and back one to three times per day and used the BPO Products as
 3 washes or scrubs in heated showers. Plaintiffs and the Class were also exposed to benzene leaked
 4 from contaminated BPO Products.

5 **G. DEFENDANT MARKETED ITSELF AS COMMITTED TO SCIENCE BUT**
 6 **WITHHELD MATERIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT**
 7 **ITS PRODUCTS**

8 60. Defendant's BPO Products degrade to benzene under normal and expected handling,
 9 use, or storage but Defendant did not warn consumers about the risk of benzene contamination or the
 10 health risks of exposure. Instead, Defendant made broad sweeping claims that its BPO Products were
 11 "backed by science" leading consumers to believe it would not sell a benzene contaminated Product,
 12 or Product likely to degrade to benzene without telling them.

13 61. Defendant branded itself as *The Acne Authority*TM it said to "reinforce its commitment
 14 to consumers" and to "empower them through product and ingredient education so they can determine
 15 their most appropriate acne treatment routine."⁶⁴ Defendant's affirmations of expertise and
 16 transparency were misleading and gave consumers a false sense of safety and security when buying
 17 Defendant's Products. These statements, which Defendant made publicly and uniformly to the
 18 Plaintiffs and the Class members, lead them to believe Defendant accurately disclosed all ingredients,
 19 including any known or anticipated contaminants such as benzene.

20 62. Instead of educating consumers about all the ingredients as they promised, Defendant
 21 only listed BPO and some inactive ingredients. Defendant never identified benzene anywhere on the
 22 Products, labels, containers, packaging, or on its websites or public press statements. Defendant never
 23 disclosed benzene, or that the Product was at risk of degradation to benzene.

24 63. Reasonable consumers, relying on Defendant's statements, reasonably believed
 25 Defendant's BPO Products only had the ingredients Defendant disclosed, and not benzene.

26 ⁶³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health*
 27 *Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Benzene Exposure Limits*, <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npgd0049.html>.

28 ⁶⁴ Crown Laboratories, Inc., Sept. 18, 2023, *Number One Best-Selling PanOxyl® 10% Acne Foaming Wash Wins Allure's Coveted 2023 "Best of Beauty" Award*, <https://www.crownlaboratories.com/news/number-one-best-selling-panoxyl-10-acne-foaming-wash-wins-allures-coveted-2023-best-of-beauty-award/> (last visited March 8, 2024).

H. DEFENDANT DIRECTLY MARKETED ITS BPO PRODUCTS TO CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE RISK OF BENZENE CONTAMINATION

64. Defendant's BPO Products are widely used by children and teenagers as a standalone treatment or in combination with other BPO Products. Defendant knew that adolescents are the largest users with users as young as 7-10 years old. Defendant recommended that consumers, including children, use the BPO Products one to three times a day, over many months or longer for persistent acne. Defendant knew that some consumers would use the BPO Products for many years starting in their teens. There is no cure for acne. Defendant knew that consumers with chronic acne would use their BPO Products several times a day throughout their lifetime.

65. Defendant aggressively marketed the BPO Products directly to children and teenagers knowing, or they should have known, the BPO Products degrade to benzene under normal use and storage conditions. Many of Defendant's online and print advertisements featured children, teenagers, eye-catching props, music, and colors meant to attract teens and pre-teens, and appeal to their preferences, activities, and interests.

66. Defendant's marketing of BPO Products without mentioning benzene, the risk of benzene exposure, or testing for benzene waste and continues to be misleading, fraudulent, deceptive, and dangerous.

V. PUNITIVE DAMAGES ALLEGATIONS

67. Defendant's conduct was done with malice and reckless disregard for human life. Defendant knew the BPO Products degraded to benzene when exposed to heat under normal consumer use, handling, and storage conditions. Defendant further knew that benzene is a known human carcinogen that is not supposed to be in the BPO Products due to the grave risk of harm to consumers. Defendant disregarded this information and the known risks of benzene exposure and deliberately omitted benzene from the list of ingredients, the BPO Products' labels, and their social media and websites where information about the BPO Products is found. Defendant consciously and deliberately crafted the BPO Products' marketing, labels, packaging, containers, and warnings intending to mislead Plaintiffs, the Class, the Subclasses, and the public, and lead them to believe the BPO Products were safe and carcinogen-free.

1 68. Defendant is a leading pharmaceutical company that marketed itself as an innovator
2 with integrity, while at the same time withholding material information Defendant knew was essential
3 to informed consumer decision making. Defendant knew that, by their conduct, they were robbing
4 Plaintiffs, the Class, the Subclasses, and the public of their right to choose safe products.

5 69. Defendant was on notice of benzene findings in consumer products, which lead to
6 widely publicized product recalls. Defendant was on notice of the FDA's concerns of benzene
7 contamination in drug and consumer products and received the FDA's 2022 directive to test Products
8 for benzene contamination. Defendant disregarded these notices and continued to market and sell the
9 BPO Products to the public without testing them for benzene.

10 70. Defendant knew its decisions and chosen course of conduct was risky and would cause
11 consumers to be exposed to benzene. Defendant's conduct was not by accident, but was deliberate,
12 calculated, and informed. Defendant knew they could sell more BPO Products and earn more money
13 by concealing material human health and safety information. Defendant further knew that testing the
14 BPO Products for benzene would yield findings of benzene requiring recalls and/or a shutdown of
15 causing significant losses of income. Defendant's goals were met not only because of their false and
16 deceptive advertising, labeling, and packaging, but through a comprehensive scheme of aggressive
17 marketing and image branding leading consumers to believe they were consumer conscious retailers
18 dedicated to safety. Defendant's conduct and concealment of material health and safety information
19 was done to further their own monetary gain and with conscious disregard of the Plaintiffs, the Class,
20 the Subclasses, and the public's right to choose safe products. Defendant's conduct was intentional,
21 calculated, blatantly deceptive, unscrupulous, and offensive to consumer health and public policy. To
22 redress the harm caused by Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf themselves, the Class, and
23 Subclasses, seek punitive damages against the Defendant.

24 **VI. PLAINTIFFS' SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS**

25 71. Plaintiff Priscilla Garcia is a California resident who places a high priority on health and
26 safety, and on the adverse health consequences of exposure to carcinogens such as benzene. In
27 shopping for drug products for her skin and face, Plaintiff Priscilla Garcia was particularly concerned
28 about the effectiveness to clean out her pimples and avoid breakouts on her face. Plaintiff read the

1 front labeling of the product which encouraged her to purchase the product by Defendant. Based on
2 the statements made by Defendant, their widely recognized name, and lack of information that the
3 BPO Products contained carcinogens such as benzene, Plaintiff believed the BPO Products were safe
4 to put on her skin. Defendant's representations and omissions of human health and safety information
5 were material to Plaintiff.

6 72. Plaintiff Garcia bought PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide
7 Maximum Strength and used it from January 2023 to February 2024 for pimples and to avoid
8 breakouts on her face. Plaintiff was unaware when she bought the BPO Products that it was
9 contaminated with benzene or that it could degrade to benzene. Had Defendant been truthful and told
10 Plaintiff she would be exposed to benzene and/or be at increased risk of cancer, she would not have
11 purchased PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum Strength.

12 73. Plaintiff Garcia suffered an ascertainable economic loss because of Defendant's
13 statements and misrepresentations in that she bought the BPO Products she would not have bought but
14 for Defendant's statements and misrepresentations.

15 74. Plaintiff Chinyere Harris is a California resident who places a high priority on health
16 and safety, and on the adverse health consequences of exposure to carcinogens such as benzene. In
17 shopping for drug products for her skin and face, Plaintiff Chinyere Harris was particularly concerned
18 about finding an effective product to control the acne, pimples and blackheads on her skin and face.
19 Plaintiff read the front labeling of the product which encouraged her to purchase the product by
20 Defendant. Based on the statements made by Defendant, their widely recognized name, and lack of
21 information that the BPO Products contained carcinogens such as benzene, Plaintiff believed the BPO
22 Products were safe to put on her skin. Defendant's representations and omissions of human health and
23 safety information were material to Plaintiff.

24 75. Plaintiff Harris bought PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum
25 Strength, PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4% Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control, and PanOxyl Acne
26 Treatment Bar 10% Benzoyl Peroxide for her skin and face for clearing acne blemishes such as
27 pimples and blackheads and used it from February 2023 to April 2023. Plaintiff was unaware when
28 she bought the BPO Products that it was contaminated with benzene or that it could degrade to

1 benzene. Had Defendant been truthful and told Plaintiff she would be exposed to benzene and/or be at
2 increased risk of cancer, she would not have purchased PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl
3 Peroxide Maximum Strength, PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4% Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control and
4 PanOxyl Acne Treatment Bar 10% Benzoyl Peroxide.

5 76. Plaintiff Harris suffered an ascertainable economic loss because of Defendant's
6 statements and misrepresentations in that she bought the BPO Products she would not have bought but
7 for Defendant's statements and misrepresentations.

8 77. Plaintiff William Eisman is a Missouri resident who places a high priority on health and
9 safety, and on the adverse health consequences of exposure to carcinogens such as benzene. In
10 shopping for drug products for his skin and face, Plaintiff William Eisman was particularly concerned
11 about finding an effective product to control acne on his skin and face. Plaintiff read the front labeling
12 of the product which encouraged him to purchase the product by Defendant. Based on the statements
13 made by Defendant, their widely recognized name, and lack of information that the BPO Products
14 contained carcinogens such as benzene, Plaintiff believed the BPO Products were safe to put on his
15 skin. Defendant's representations and omissions of human health and safety information were material
16 to Plaintiff.

17 78. Plaintiff Eisman bought PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide
18 Maximum Strength and PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4% Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control for his skin
19 and face for clearing out acne and blemishes such as pimples and blackheads and used it from 2019 to
20 2023. Plaintiff was unaware when he bought the BPO Products that it was contaminated with benzene
21 or that it could degrade to benzene. Had Defendant been truthful and told Plaintiff he would be
22 exposed to benzene and/or be at increased risk of cancer, he would not have purchased PanOxyl Acne
23 Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum Strength and PanOxyl Acne Creamy Wash 4%
24 Benzoyl Peroxide Daily Control.

25 79. Plaintiff Eisman suffered an ascertainable economic loss because of Defendant's
26 statements and misrepresentations in that he bought the BPO Products he would not have bought but
27 for Defendant's statements and misrepresentations.

28 80. Plaintiff Noemi Gerena is a New York resident who places a high priority on health and

1 safety, and on the adverse health consequences of exposure to carcinogens such as benzene. In
 2 shopping for drug products for her skin and face, Plaintiff Noemi Gerena was particularly concerned
 3 about finding an effective product to control the pimples and blackheads on her skin and face. Plaintiff
 4 read the front labeling of the product which encouraged her to purchase the product by Defendant.
 5 Based on the statements made by Defendant, their widely recognized name, and lack of information
 6 that the BPO Products contained carcinogens such as benzene, Plaintiff believed the BPO Products
 7 were safe to put on her skin. Defendant's representations and omissions of human health and safety
 8 information were material to Plaintiff.

9 81. Plaintiff Gerena bought PanOxyl Acne Foaming Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide
 10 Maximum Strength for pimples on her face and used it from June 2022 to February 2024. Plaintiff
 11 was unaware when she bought the BPO Products that it was contaminated with benzene or that it
 12 could degrade to benzene. Had Defendant been truthful and told Plaintiff she would be exposed to
 13 benzene and/or be at increased risk of cancer, she would not have purchased PanOxyl Acne Foaming
 14 Wash 10% Benzoyl Peroxide Maximum Strength.

15 82. Plaintiff Gerena suffered an ascertainable economic loss because of Defendant's
 16 statements and misrepresentations in that she bought the BPO Products she would not have bought but
 17 for Defendant's statements and misrepresentations.

18 VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

19 83. Plaintiffs bring this case on behalf of themselves, and all others similarly situated as a
 20 Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiffs seek to represent a
 21 National Class of consumers who bought the Products, and State Subclasses of consumers from the
 22 states identified below. Excluded from this Class are Defendant, their employees, co-conspirators,
 23 officers, directors, legal representatives, heirs, successors, and affiliated companies; Class counsel and
 24 their employees; and judicial officers and their immediate families as court staff assigned to the case.

25 84. The Class does not seek damages for physical injuries, although Plaintiffs were
 26 physically harmed by being exposed to benzene.

27 85. The Class will include a National Class to include all persons who bought for use, and
 28 not resale, the Products within the United States.

1 86. The State Subclasses will include all persons who bought for use, and not resale, the
2 Products within California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New
3 York, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

4 87. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained as a Class Action under
5 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community of interest
6 and the proposed Class meets the class action requirements under Rule 23 of numerosity,
7 commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation.

8 88. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights sought
9 to be enforced by Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the other Class members. Similar or
10 identical statutory and common law violations, business practices, and injuries are involved.

11 89. **Numerosity.** Plaintiffs believe there are millions of Class members throughout the
12 United States, and there are tens of thousands of Subclass members in each of the listed states, making
13 the Class and state Subclasses so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all members
14 is inconvenient and impracticable.

15 90. **Commonality.** There are questions of law and fact common to all Class and Subclass
16 members that predominate over questions which affect only individual Class members. All Class and
17 Subclass members were deceived and misled by Defendant through the same advertising, online
18 representations, labeling, and packaging, which do not mention benzene and misrepresent the
19 characteristics, ingredients, and safety of the BPO Products. All Class and Subclass members bought
20 Defendant's BPO Products and have suffered an economic loss because of Defendant's deceptions
21 and omissions. Thus, there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and facts
22 common to all Class and Subclass members. Other common questions of law and fact in this dispute
23 include, without limitation:

- 24 a. Whether Defendant's BPO Products degrade to benzene under common distributor and
25 consumer handling, use, and storage conditions.
- 26 b. Whether Defendant tested the BPO Products for benzene before selling them to
27 Plaintiffs, the Class, the Subclasses, and the public.
- 28 c. When Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products degraded to benzene.

- d. When Defendant knew or should have known the BPO Products contain benzene.
- e. Whether Defendant's advertising omitting benzene was deceptive, fraudulent, or unfair.
- f. Whether Defendant's advertising omitting benzene was likely to deceive reasonable consumers.
- g. Whether Defendant's conduct violated California's Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*
- h. Whether Defendant's conduct violated California consumer protection laws.
- i. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Connecticut consumer protection laws.
- j. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Hawaii consumer protection laws.
- k. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Illinois consumer protection laws.
- l. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Massachusetts consumer protection laws including Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 93A, § 1 *et seq.*
- m. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Maryland consumer protection laws.
- n. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Missouri consumer protection laws including Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407, *et seq.*
- o. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Nevada consumer protection laws including Deceptive Trade Practice Act, NEV. REV. STATUTES, Title 52, Chapter 598 *et seq.*
- p. Whether Defendant's conduct violated New York consumer protection laws including New York Deceptive Trade Practices Law, NY Gen. Bus. §349(a) and NY Gen. Bus. §§ 350 *et seq.*
- q. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Pennsylvania consumer protection laws.
- r. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Rhode Island consumer protection laws.
- s. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Washington's consumer protection laws.
- t. Whether Defendant breached the express and implied warranties they made about the BPO Products.
- u. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by the Plaintiffs, the proposed Class, and Subclasses members' purchase of the BPO Products.
- v. Whether the Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclasses have been injured and if so, what is the

proper measure of damages.

w. Whether the Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclasses have the right to economic damages including compensatory, exemplary, and statutory remedies for Defendant's misconduct.

x. Whether the Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclasses have the right to injunctive, declaratory, or other equitable relief and attorneys' fees.

91. **Typicality.** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class and Subclasses because the claims arise from the same course of misconduct by Defendant, *i.e.*, Defendant's false and misleading advertising and their failure to disclose benzene in the Products. The Plaintiffs, and all Class and Subclass members were all exposed to the same uniform and consistent advertising, labeling, and packaging statements Defendant made about the Products. Because of the Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, like all Class members, were damaged and have incurred economic loss because of buying the Products believed to be safe. The claims of the Plaintiffs are typical of Class and Subclass members.

92. **Adequacy.** The Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of all Class and Subclass members. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to the Class or Subclass members. Plaintiffs hired attorneys experienced in the prosecution of consumer Class Actions and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiffs anticipate no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a Class Action.

93. Finally, this Class Action is proper under Rule 23(b) because, under these facts, a Class Action is superior to other methods and is the most efficient method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the dispute. The Class and Subclass members have all suffered economic damages because of Defendant's deceptive trade practices, false advertising, and omissions of material health and safety information. Because of the nature of the individual Class and Subclass members' claims and the cost of the Products, few, if any individuals, would seek legal redress against Defendant because the costs of litigation would far exceed any potential economic recovery. Absent a Class Action, individuals will continue to suffer economic losses for which they would have no remedy, and Defendant will unjustly continue their misconduct with no accountability while retaining the profits of their ill-gotten gains. Even if separate cases could be brought by individuals, the resulting multiplicity

1 of lawsuits would cause undue hardship, burden, and expense for the Court and the litigants, as well
 2 as create a risk of inconsistent rulings across the country, which might be dispositive of the interests
 3 of individuals who are not parties. A Class Action furthers the important public interest of containing
 4 legal expenses, efficiently resolving many claims with common facts in a single forum
 5 simultaneously, and without unnecessary duplication of effort and drain on critical judicial resources.
 6 The Class Action method presents far fewer management difficulties than individual cases filed
 7 nationwide and provides the benefit of comprehensive supervision by a single court.

8 **I. CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 **A. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW BUS. & PROF.** 10 **CODE § 17200 et seq., Individually and on Behalf of the California Subclass**

11 94. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Class Action Complaint
 12 and further allege:

13 95. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the
 14 California Subclass, all of whom are similarly situated consumers.

15 96. California’s Unfair Competition Law, CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *et seq.*,
 16 prohibits “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practices” and “unfair, deceptive, untrue or
 17 misleading advertising.” Defendant regularly transacts business in California, including in this
 18 District, and has engaged in misconduct that has had a direct, substantial, foreseeable, and intended
 19 effect of injuring people in California, and in this District.

20 97. Defendant misrepresented their Products in advertising, labels, and containers and
 21 misled Plaintiffs, the Subclass, and the public about the ingredients, characteristics, purity, quality,
 22 approval, and safety of the Products. Defendant led Plaintiffs, the Subclass, and the public to believe
 23 the Products were safe.

24 98. Defendant’s advertising, online representations, labeling, and packaging of the Products
 25 were misleading, fraudulent, and deceptive. Defendant knew through the Products’ development,
 26 formulation, research, and pre-sale safety and stability testing, the Products were not chemically and
 27 physically stable when exposed to common temperature conditions. Defendant knew or should have
 28 known the Products formulated benzene under normal and expected consumer use, handling, and

1 storage conditions, and that consumers would be exposed to benzene. Defendant were specifically
2 reminded by the FDA of their obligation to ensure the safety and quality of their Products, including
3 testing them for benzene before selling them to the public, but shirked their duties and continued to
4 market and sell the Products without substantiating their safety, or warning Plaintiffs, the Class, and
5 the public about benzene.

6 99. Defendant omitted material health and safety information, *e.g.*, benzene, from the
7 Products' advertising, label, container, and warnings. Defendant did not tell Plaintiffs and the Class
8 members they would be exposed to benzene, a human carcinogen, during normal and expected
9 handling, use and storage of the Products, even with the Products' container closed.

10 100. Defendant's acts and omissions were likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the
11 public. Reasonable consumers expect to be told about all ingredients in Products. Reasonable
12 consumers further expect that carcinogens in the Products be disclosed. Reasonable consumers further
13 expect that on market drugs to be free of carcinogens, unless told otherwise. Benzene in a widely
14 marketed drug product used by children, teens, and the public is material health information
15 reasonable consumers expect to be told.

16 101. Had Defendant been truthful in their advertising, labeling, packaging, and online
17 statements about benzene in the Products, or the risk of contamination, and the risk of cancer,
18 Plaintiffs and the Subclass members would not have bought the Products.

19 102. Defendant's acts, omissions, and concealment of material health and safety information
20 are ongoing and continuing to cause harm. Defendant continued to market, advertise, and sell the
21 Products to the public without telling the public about benzene in the Products, or the risk of
22 contamination, and the risk of cancer. Defendant continued to market themselves as responsible drug
23 manufacturers and sellers who sell safe products when they have not tested the Products for benzene
24 or quantified the levels of benzene formed in the Products during normal and expected storage
25 conditions.

26 103. Defendant engaged in these deceptive practices for significant financial gain, which is
27 unfair, unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs and the Subclass members, and not outweighed by any
28 benefit. Omitting and concealing material human health and safety information such as benzene in the

Product and the consumers' risk of cancer from the Products is unethical, unscrupulous, and offensive.

104. Plaintiffs suffered ascertainable economic losses because of Defendant's misconduct because he bought the Products, he otherwise would not have bought but for Defendant's misrepresentations and affirmations of safety.

105. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the California Subclass, seek recovery of their economic damages, attorneys' fees, restitution, and all other relief allowable under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *et seq.*, including an injunction to enjoin Defendant from continuing their fraudulent and deceptive business practices. The damages sought are ascertainable, uniform to Plaintiffs and the Subclass and can be measured and returned.

**B. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT,
CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, *et seq.*, *Individually and on Behalf of the California Subclass***

106. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further allege:

107. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and the California Subclass members, all of whom are similarly situated consumers within the meaning of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1781.

108. Defendant's acts and omissions violated California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, *et seq.*, enacted to protect consumers from being victimized and deceived by advertisers, distributors, and sellers like the Defendant. Defendant regularly transacts business in California, including in this District, and has engaged in misconduct that has had a direct, substantial, foreseeable, and intended effect of injuring people in California, and in this District.

109. California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, *et seq. prohibits* unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in connection with the sale of consumer goods. Defendant violated several prohibitions of CIV. CODE § 1750(a).

110. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(2) by representing the source, sponsorship, and approval, of the Products, *e.g.*, the Products were backed by sound scientific principles, that Defendant met its obligations to conduct adequate and meaningful quality and safety testing before selling the Products to the public, and represented the Products only contained the

1 ingredients listed, and were free of carcinogens.

2 111. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(3) by representing the affiliation,
3 connection, or association with, or certification by, another *e.g.*, the Products were approved by
4 dermatologists and manufactured in conformity with current good manufacturing practices.

5 112. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750 (a)(4) by using deceptive representations,
6 *e.g.*, the Products were safe, validated, and supported by the latest research, and free of carcinogens
7 such as benzene.

8 113. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(5) by representing the Products have
9 characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits, which they do not, *e.g.*, misleading Plaintiffs and the
10 Class members the Products only contained the listed ingredients, did not contain benzene, and did not
11 increase the risk of the consumers' risk of cancer.

12 114. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(6) by representing the Products were not
13 deteriorated unreasonably or altered *e.g.*, the Products were pure and had not degraded or formed
14 benzene.

15 115. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(7) by representing the Products were
16 pure and of a particular standard or quality, when they are not.

17 116. Defendant violated CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750(a)(9) by advertising the Products with the
18 intent not to sell them as advertised, *e.g.*, the Products were of pure quality, safe, made in conformity
19 with current good manufacturing practices, and not adulterated.

20 117. Had Defendant been truthful in their advertising, labeling, packaging, warnings, and
21 online statements about benzene in the Products and the risk of cancer, Plaintiffs and the California
22 Subclass members would not have bought the Products. Benzene, a human carcinogen, in a widely
23 marketed and available consumer drug product, is material health and safety information Defendant
24 knew Plaintiffs, the Subclass members, and the public would want to know. The Defendant's
25 omission of this material information was common to Plaintiffs and all Subclass members and made
26 to Plaintiffs and all Subclass members uniformly through common advertising, online representations,
27 labeling, and packaging.

28 118. Defendant's acts, omissions, and concealment of material health and safety information

are ongoing and continuing to cause harm. Defendant continued to market, advertise, and sell the Products to the public without telling the public about benzene in the Products and the risk of cancer. Defendant continues to market themselves as responsible drug manufacturers and sellers who sell safe products when they have not quantified the levels of benzene in and created in the Products during normal and expected storage conditions.

119. Defendant engaged in these deceptive practices for significant financial gain, which is unfair, unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs and the Subclass members, and not outweighed by any benefit. Omitting and concealing material human health and safety information such as the consumers' risk of cancer from exposure to the Products is unethical, unscrupulous, and offensive.

120. Plaintiffs suffered ascertainable economic losses because of Defendant's misconduct because he bought the Products, she otherwise would not have but for Defendant's misrepresentations.

121. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the California Class seek recovery of their economic damages, attorneys' fees, punitive damages, restitution, and all other relief allowable under CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, *et seq.*, including an injunction to enjoin Defendant from continuing their fraudulent business practices. The damages sought are ascertainable, uniform to the Subclass and can be measured and returned to the Subclass members.

C. FALSE ADVERTISING UNDER VARIOUS STATE STATUTES, *Individually and on Behalf of the California, Hawaii, and New York Subclasses*

122. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further allege:

123. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the California, Hawaii, and New York Subclasses, all of whom are similarly situated consumers.

124. Defendant develops, tests, selects, markets and/or sells the BPO Products throughout the United States in its stores and through eCommerce websites. Defendant knew through the Products' development, formulation, and selection, the Products were not chemically stable when exposed to certain expected and normal environmental and storage conditions and formed benzene, as a toxic byproduct. Despite this knowledge, Defendant did not mention benzene in the Products' advertising, ingredient lists, labels, containers, or warnings. Defendant did not tell Plaintiffs, and the

1 Subclass members they would be exposed to benzene, a human carcinogen, during normal and
2 expected handling, use and storage of the Products, even with the Products' containers closed.

3 125. Benzene, a human carcinogen, in a widely marketed and available consumer drug
4 product, is material health and safety information Defendant knew Plaintiffs, and the Subclass
5 members would want to know. Defendant not only omitted this material human health and safety
6 information from advertising, online representations, blogs, labeling, packaging, and warnings, but
7 aggressively marketed itself as consumer conscious, a market leader, and company committed to
8 consumer safety. Defendant's brand notoriety, market share, and affirmations of safety misled
9 Plaintiffs, and the Subclass members, leading them to believe the Products were tested, verified, and
10 safe. Defendant further marketed the Products touting the approval of dermatologists, who were not
11 aware of the presence of benzene in the Products and of Defendant's refusal to conduct adequate and
12 meaningful testing before marketing and selling the Products to the public and following the FDA's
13 2022 alert to specifically look for benzene.

14 126. Defendant's acts and omissions constitute false advertising. Defendant advertised the
15 Products with the intent not to sell them as advertised. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs and
16 the Subclass members, exposed to Defendant advertising would believe the Products were safe,
17 verified, and free of benzene.

18 127. Defendant's false and misleading advertising violated California's False Advertising
19 Law, Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et seq.*, which prohibits Defendant from disseminating statements
20 "which are untrue or misleading, and which are known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care
21 should be known, to be untrue or misleading." Defendant knew or should have known the Products
22 formed benzene under normal, handling, use, and storage conditions but did not disclose this to
23 Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclass members. Defendant knew or should have known the Products
24 were not chemically stable when exposed to certain normal and expected environmental conditions.

25 128. Defendant's false and misleading advertising violated Hawaii's False Advertising Law,
26 HI REV. STAT. § 708-871. Defendant knowingly or recklessly made false and misleading statements in
27
28

1 the Products' advertising to the public.⁶⁵ Defendant further advertised the Products with the intent not
 2 to sell them as advertised and misrepresented the ingredients, quality, purity, safety, and character of
 3 the Products.

4 129. Defendant's false and misleading advertising violated New York's General Business
 5 Law § 350 *et seq.* ("GBL § 350"), which prohibits "[f]alse advertising in the misconduct of any
 6 business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service" in New York. Under GBL § 350,
 7 "false advertising" includes "advertising, including labeling, of a commodity . . . if such advertising is
 8 misleading in a material respect." Defendant violated GBL § 350 by advertising and selling the
 9 Products without disclosing material health and safety information, *e.g.*, benzene and the consumers
 10 risk of cancer from benzene. Defendant's false and misleading advertising was directed at consumers,
 11 the New York Subclass members, and the public, and caused consumer injury and harm to the public
 12 interest.

13 130. Had Defendant been truthful in their advertising, online representations, labeling, and
 14 packaging about benzene, Plaintiffs, and the Subclass members would not have bought the Products.

15 131. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the California, Hawaii, and New York Subclass
 16 members suffered ascertainable economic losses because of Defendant's misconduct because they
 17 bought the Products, they otherwise would not have but for Defendant's material misrepresentations.

18 132. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the
 19 California, Hawaii, and New York Subclass members, seek recovery of their economic damages,
 20 attorneys' fees, punitive damages, restitution, and all other relief allowable by law, including an
 21 injunction to enjoin Defendant from continuing their fraudulent business practices. The damages
 22 sought are ascertainable, uniform, and can be measured and returned.

23
 24
 25 ⁶⁵ HI REV STAT § 708-871, False Advertising: (1) A person commits the offense of false advertising if, in
 26 connection with the promotion of the sale of property or services, the person knowingly or recklessly makes or
 27 causes to be made a false or misleading statement in any advertisement addressed to the public or to a
 28 substantial number of persons. (2) "Misleading statement" includes an offer to sell property or services if the
 offeror does not intend to sell or provide the advertised property or services: (a) At the price equal to or lower
 than the price offered; or (b) In a quantity sufficient to meet the reasonably- expected public demand unless
 quantity is specifically stated in the advertisement; or (c) At all.

D. DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES UNDER VARIOUS STATE STATUTES, Individually and on Behalf of the California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses

133. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further allege:

134. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses, all of whom are similarly situated consumers.

135. Defendant's acts and omissions constitute deceptive business practices in violation of state deceptive trade practices laws.

136. Defendant represented the BPO Products had characteristics, uses, and benefits, they did not, *e.g.*, Defendant represented the BPO Products were pure, of good quality, safe, and only contained the ingredients disclosed.

137. Defendant represented the BPO Products were not deteriorated or altered, when they knew, or should have known, the BPO Products degraded to benzene under normal and expected use, handling, and storage conditions.

138. Defendant represented the BPO Products contained only the ingredients listed on Defendant's websites, advertising, labels, and containers. Defendant did not disclose to Plaintiffs, the Class and Subclass members, and the public the BPO Products were at risk of benzene contamination.

139. Defendant advertised the BPO Products with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

140. Defendant's acts and omissions violated California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, *et seq.*, enacted to protect consumers from being victimized and deceived by advertisers, distributors, and sellers like the Defendant.

141. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, CONN. GEN STAT. ANN., § 42-110, *et seq.*, which broadly prohibits Defendant from engaging in unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce such as those committed by Defendant and alleged in this Class Action.

142. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Hawaii's Uniform Deceptive Trade Practice

1 Act, HAW. REV. STAT. §481-A3 because Defendant: (1) caused the likelihood of confusion or of
 2 misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the Products; (2)
 3 represented the Products had characteristics, ingredients, or benefits, they did not; (3) represented the
 4 Products were not deteriorated or altered, when they were; (4) represented the Products were of a
 5 particular standard or quality when they were not; and (5) advertised the Products with the intent not
 6 to sell them as advertised.

7 143. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Illinois' Consumer Fraud and Deceptive
 8 Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1 *et seq.* Defendant's used deception, fraud, false pretense,
 9 false promises, and omitted material health and safety information about the Products' degradation to
 10 benzene, and/or contamination with benzene, which Defendant intended the Illinois Subclass
 11 members to rely upon.

12 144. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Maryland's Unfair or Deceptive Trade
 13 Practices Act, MD. COM. CODE, Title 13, Subtitle 3, §13-301 because Defendant: (1) represented the
 14 Products had characteristics, ingredients, uses, and benefits, they did not; (2) represented the Products
 15 were not deteriorated or altered, when they were; (3) represented the Products were of a particular
 16 standard or quality, when they were not. Defendant's representations about the Products' ingredients,
 17 and omission of benzene were misleading, deceptive, incomplete, and not truthful in violation of
 18 Maryland's Unfair or Deceptive Trade Practices Act.

19 145. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Massachusetts consumer protection law, MASS.
 20 GEN. LAWS ANN. Ch. 93A, § 1 *et seq.*, which broadly prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices
 21 such as those committed by Defendant and alleged in this Class Action.

22 146. Defendant's acts and omissions violated the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, MO.
 23 REV. STAT. § 407, *et seq.*, which prohibits the use of deception, fraud, misrepresentations, or unfair
 24 practices by a business, *e.g.*, marketing Products as safe, approved, tested, and only containing the
 25 listed ingredients. Missouri's law further prohibits the suppression or omission of material facts such
 26 as the Products' degradation to benzene.

27 147. Defendant's acts and omissions violated N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW § 349, which prohibits
 28 Defendant from engaging in deceptive, unfair, and misleading acts and practices such as those

1 committed by Defendant and alleged in this Class Action. Defendant's misrepresentations and
 2 omissions caused consumer injury and harm to the public interests of protecting public health and the
 3 public's right to know about any harmful constituents in the Products.

4 148. Defendant's acts and omissions violate Nevada Deceptive Trade Practice Act, NEV.
 5 REV. STATUTES, Title 52, Chapter 598 *et seq.* which prohibits Defendant from making false statements
 6 about their Products and advertising the Products without the intent to sell them as advertised.

7 149. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act, OHIO
 8 REV. CODE ANN. § 1345.01, *et seq.* which prohibits sales practices that are deceptive, unfair, or
 9 unconscionable, and Ohio's Deceptive Trade Practices Act, OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4165 *et seq.*

10 150. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Pennsylvania's Unfair Trade Practices and
 11 Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. §§201-1 *et seq.* because Defendant: (1) caused the likelihood of
 12 confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the
 13 Products; (2) used deceptive representations about the Products; (3) represented the Products had
 14 characteristics, ingredients, or benefits, they did not; (3) represented the Products were not
 15 deteriorated or altered, when they were; (4) represented the Products were particular standard or
 16 quality when they are not; and (5) advertised the Products with the intent not to sell them as
 17 advertised.

18 151. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Rhode Island's Deceptive Trade Practices Act,
 19 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 6- 13.1- 5.2(B), *et seq.* because Defendant: (1) caused likelihood of confusion or of
 20 misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the Products; (2) used
 21 deceptive representations in connection with the Products; (3) represented the Products had
 22 sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, they did not; (4) represented the
 23 Products were not deteriorated or altered, when they were; (5) represented the Products were of a
 24 particular standard, quality, or grade, when they were not; and (6) advertised the Products with the
 25 intent not to sell them as advertised.

26 152. Defendant's acts and omissions violated Washington's Consumer Protection Act,
 27 WASH. REV. CODE § 19.86.010, *et seq.*, which broadly prohibits Defendant from engaging in unfair
 28 methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade

or commerce.⁶⁶ Defendant's concealment of material health and safety information about the Products, which they knew or should have known, was injurious to the public interests of protecting public health and the public's right to know about any harmful constituents in the Products. Defendant's conduct caused harm to the Plaintiffs, the Washington subclass members, and members of the public who bought the Products without knowing they degraded to benzene. Defendant's conduct has the capacity to cause harm to other persons who buy the Products.

153. Had Defendant been truthful in their advertising, labeling, and packaging of the Products and not omitted material health and safety information about benzene in and formed from the Products, Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members would not have bought the Products.

154. Defendant's acts and omissions and violations of the state consumer protection statutes are ongoing and continuing to cause harm.

155. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the Subclasses suffered an ascertainable economic loss because of Defendant's misconduct because they bought the Products, they would not have bought but for Defendant's misrepresentations.

156. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, and the Subclasses seek recovery of their economic damages, attorneys' fees, punitive damages, and all other relief allowable under the law. The damages sought are ascertainable, uniform and can be measured and returned.

E. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY, *Individually and on Behalf of the Nationwide Class and on Behalf of the California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington State Subclasses*

157. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further allege:

158. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the National Class and the California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses, all of whom are

⁶⁶ Under § 19.86.090, Washington consumers harmed by such practices may recover actual damages, the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees, and the court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount up to three times the actual damages sustained.

1 similarly situated consumers.

2 159. The Uniform Commercial Code § 2-313 provides that an affirmation of fact or promise
3 made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain
4 creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the promise. Defendant advertised and
5 sold the Products as safe, pure, of good quality, and only containing the listed ingredients.
6 Defendant's advertising, labels, containers, packaging, advertising, and online statements did not
7 mention benzene, leading consumers to believe the Products were safe for their ordinary use.
8 Defendant's affirmations were uniformly made to Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members by
9 Defendant in the Products' advertising, labeling, packaging, and online statements and were part of
10 the basis of the bargain between Defendant, the Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members.

11 160. Defendant's affirmations and promises are unlawful. When Defendant marketed,
12 distributed, and sold the Products, Defendant knew, or should have known, the Products degraded to
13 benzene under normal and expected use, handling, and storage conditions. Defendant knew, or should
14 have known, the Products formed benzene and therefore did not conform to Defendant's express
15 representations and warranties to consumers. Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members purchased
16 the Products in reasonable reliance on Defendant's statements.

17 161. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, the Class and
18 Subclass members seek recovery of their economic damages, attorneys' fees, punitive damages,
19 restitution, and all other relief allowable by law, including an injunction to enjoin Defendant from
20 continuing their fraudulent business practices. The damages sought are ascertainable, uniform to the
21 Class and Subclasses and can be measured and returned to the Class and Subclass members.

22 **F. BREACH OF IMPLIED EXPRESS WARRANTY, *Individually and on Behalf of***
23 ***the Nationwide Class and on Behalf of the California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland,***
24 ***Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and***
Washington Subclasses

25 162. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further
26 allege:

27 163. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the
28 National Class and the California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri,

1 New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses, all of whom are
2 similarly situated consumers.

3 164. Defendant, as sellers of the Products, also made implied warranties including
4 warranting the Products were of the same quality and purity represented on the labels, in advertising,
5 and on Defendant's websites, were fit for the ordinary purpose of the Products and conformed to the
6 promises made on the containers, labels, advertising, and websites that all ingredients were listed, and
7 all warnings given.

8 165. Defendant advertised their Products as safe, when they knew, or should have known,
9 the Products degraded to benzene. Defendant did not list benzene as an ingredient or contaminant
10 anywhere on the Products or advertising. The Products are not of the quality and purity represented by
11 Defendant because the Products degrade to benzene under normal use, handling, and storage
12 conditions.

13 166. Defendant did not tell Plaintiffs or the Class or Subclass members the Products were not
14 fit for their ordinary use because the Products, as advertised and sold by Defendant, degraded to
15 benzene under normal and expected handling, use, and storage.

16 167. Defendant's affirmations that the Products were safe for use were uniformly made to
17 the Plaintiffs and the Class members in the Products' advertising, labeling, and packaging, and on
18 Defendant's websites, which were part of the basis of the bargain.

19 168. Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members purchased the Products in reasonable
20 reliance on Defendant's statements, affirmations, and omissions of material health and safety
21 information.

22 169. Defendant's acts and omissions are ongoing and continuing to cause harm.

23 170. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, the Class and
24 Subclass members, seek recovery of their actual damages, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, punitive
25 damages, and all other relief allowable under the law. The damages sought are uniform to the Class
26 and Subclasses and the actual damages can be measured and returned to consumers who bought
27 Defendant's Products.

28 ///

1 **G. UNJUST ENRICHMENT, *Individually and on Behalf of the Nationwide Class and***
2 ***on Behalf of the California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri,***
3 ***New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses***

4 171. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates all other paragraphs in this Complaint and further
5 allege:

6 172. Plaintiffs brings this cause of action on behalf of themselves, and all members of the
7 National Class and the California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri,
8 New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington Subclasses, all of whom are
9 similarly situated consumers.

10 173. Defendant has unjustly profited from their deceptive business practices and kept the
11 profits from Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclass members who purchased the Products.

12 174. Defendant requested and received a measurable economic benefit at the expense of
13 Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members as payment for the Products. Defendant accepted the
14 economic benefits from Plaintiffs, the Class, and Subclass members knowing the economic benefit
15 received was based on deception and omission of material human health and safety information.

16 175. There is no utility in Defendant's misconduct and Defendant's enrichment from the
17 misconduct is unjust, inequitable, unconscionable, and against the strong public policy to protect
18 consumers against fraud.

19 176. Because of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, the Class and
20 Subclass members, and the public seeks recovery of their actual damages, disgorgement of profits,
21 injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, punitive damages, and all other relief allowable under the law. The
22 damages sought are uniform to the Class and Subclasses and the actual damages can be measured and
23 returned to consumers who bought Defendant's Products.

24 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

25 177. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant:

26 178. That the Court determine this action may be maintained as a Class Action under Rule
27 23(a) and (b)(1), (2) and (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

28 a. That Defendant's misconduct be adjudged to have violated the state consumer
 protection laws identified herein;

- b. That injunctive and declaratory relief be awarded against Defendant, including but not limited to an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the alleged misconduct;
- c. That Defendant be ordered to disgorge profits and revenues derived from their course of misconduct and that such unjust enrichment be restored to the class and or distributed cy pres as the Court shall deem just and equitable;
- d. That Plaintiffs recover all compensatory damages and other damages sustained by Plaintiffs;
- e. That Plaintiffs recover punitive damages as allowed by law;
- f. That Plaintiffs recover all statutory damages as allowed by law;
- g. That Plaintiffs recover their attorneys' fees and all costs of suit;
- h. That Plaintiffs recover all Statutory pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on any amounts; and
- i. That all further relief as this Court may deem just and proper be granted.

IX. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

166. Demand is made for a jury trial.

Dated: March 8, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,
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